November 13, 1776. NUMB. 2499.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 29, 1776.

THE Publishers of the several weekly NEWS-PAPERS in this City, are under the disagreeable Necessity of informing their Subscribers, that the extraordinary Advance in the Price of Paper, and other Materials in the Printing Business, has obliged them to raise the Price to FIFTEEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*; and they hope their Customers will not take it amiss to find that Price charged from and after the First Day of *January* next.—Those who should not incline to have the Papers sent after that Time, are desired to call and discharge their Arrears; such as do not, we shall conclude they agree to the advanced Price, and shall continue to send them accordingly.—Persons subscribing for the Papers after this Date to be charged FIFTEEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, one Half of which to be paid at Entrance.

WM. and THOMAS BRADFORD.
JOHN DUNLAP.
JAMES HUMPHREYS.
HALL and SELLERS.

LONDON, *August* 5.

TO THE LORD MAYOR.

MY LORD,

I WAS last week on board the American privateer called the Yankee, commanded by Captain Johnson, and lately brought into this port by Capt. Ross, who commanded one of the West-India sugar ships taken by the privateer in July last; and, as an Englishman, I earnestly wish your Lordship, who is so happily placed at the head of this great city (justly famed for its great humanity even to its enemies) would be pleased to go likewise, or send proper persons, to see the truly shocking, and, I may say, barbarous and miserable condition of the unfortunate American prisoners, who, however criminal they may be thought to have been, are deserving of pity, and entitled to common humanity.

They are twenty-five in number, and all inhumanly shut close down, like wild beasts, in a small stinking apartment, in the hold of a sloop, about seventy tons burthen, without a breath of air, in this sultry season, but what they receive through a small grating over head, the openings in which are not more than two inches square in any part, and through which the sun beats intensely hot all day, only two or three being permitted to come on the deck at a time; and then they are exposed in the open sun, which is reflected from the decks and water like a burning glass.

I do not at all exaggerate, my Lord, I speak the truth, and the resemblance that this barbarity bears to the memorable black hole at Calcutta, as a gentleman present on Saturday observed, strikes every one at the sight. All England ought to know that the same game is now acting upon the Thames on board this privateer, that all the world cried out against, and shuddered at the mention of in India, some years ago, as practised on Capt. Hollowell, and other of the King's good subjects.

The putrid steams, issuing from the hole, are so hot and offensive, that one cannot, without the utmost danger, breathe over it; and I should not be at all surprised, if it should cause a plague to spread. The miserable wretches below look like persons in a hot bath, panting, sweating, and fainting for want of air; and the surgeon declares that they must all soon perish in that situation, especially as they are almost all in a sickly state with bilious disorders.

The Captain and surgeon, it is true, have the liberty of the cabin (if it deserves the name of a cabin) and make no complaints on their own account. They are both sensible, well behaved young men, and can give a very good account of themselves, having no signs of fear, and being supported by a consciousness of the justice of their cause. They are men of character, of good families in New-England, and highly respected in their different occupations; but, being stripped of their *all* by the burning of towns, and other destructive measures of the present unnatural war, were forced to take the disagreeable method of making reprisals to maintain themselves, and their children, rather than starve.

Numbers of gentlemen, and friends of government, who were on board at the same time, will confirm the truth of this my representation, being very sensibly touched themselves at the horrid sight.

English prisoners, taken by the Americans, have been treated with the most remarkable tenderness and generosity; as numbers who are safely returned to England most freely confess, to the honour of our brethren in the colonies. And it is a fact, which can be well attested in London, that this very surgeon on board the privateer, after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, for many days voluntarily and generously, without fee or reward, employed himself in dressing the King's wounded soldiers, who but an hour before would have shot him if they could have come at him, and in making a collection for their refreshment of wine, linen, money, &c. in the town where he lived. This is a real fact, of which the most ample testimony may be had.

The capture of the privateer was solely owing to the ill-judged lenity and brotherly kindness of Capt. Johnson, who, not considering his English prisoners in the same light that he would Frenchmen and Spaniards, put them under no sort of confinement, but permitted them to walk the decks as freely as his own people, at all times. Taking advantage of this indulgence, the prisoners one day watching their opportunity, when most of the prize-men were below at dinner, rushed up the hatches, and making all fast, had immediate possession of the vessel without using any force.

I shall conclude with saying, that though this letter is addressed to your Lordship, I hope that all who may read it, and have any influence, will do all in their power to gain the necessary relief; and it is humbly apprehended, that the well disposed, who are blessed with affluence, could not better bestow their bounty than upon those poor objects. Vegetables and ripe fruits of all kinds, with porter, &c. must be very useful, as well as the means to procure other necessaries. The privateer lies opposite to Ratcliffe Cross, a mile and a half below the Tower; and, by asking for Capt. Johnson, admittance may be obtained. HUMANITAS.

*** We have been informed, since the receipt of the above letter, that the crew of the American privateer, the Yankee, were yesterday morning, at half past three o'clock, conveyed on board a vessel, and carried down the river, to be secured in Dover castle.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 5, 1776.

Resolved, That all Ferry-keepers be enjoined, as much as they are able, to expedite the passage of post-riders, and other persons charged with letters, dispatches, or messages from and to Congress; and that it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States to enforce the observance of this resolution.

That expresses and special messengers employed in the public service, taking and carrying private letters or packets, ought not to receive the wages they would otherwise be entitled to.

In COUNCIL *of* SAFETY, *Philadelphia*, *November* 7, 1776.

Resolved, That the SALT purchased by the Council for the use of the inhabitants of this State, shall be proportioned to the several counties as near as may be, according to the number of inhabitants in each; and that the quantity allotted to each county be delivered to such persons as shall apply for it by order of the several Committees, on their paying the prime cost of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per bushel, to be distributed by said Committees amongst the people, at the same price, expence of carriage only added.

Extract from the Minutes,
JACOB S. HOWELL, Secretary.

*** There are in store a few waggon loads ready to be delivered for each county.

To be LETT out at Interest, on good Land Security,
Sundry SUMS of MONEY,
From Two Hundred to Three Thousand Pounds.
Enquire of LEWIS WEISS, Scrivener, in Second-street. ¶

Philadelphia, Eighth-Month 30, 1776.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of ELLIS LEWIS, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring in their accompts that they may be adjusted and paid, and those that are indebted to said estate by bond, note or book accompt, are desired to pay the same to the subscribers.

To be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of said ELLIS LEWIS, deceased, a merchant-mill and saw-mill adjoining, in good repair, together with one hundred acres of land, situated in the county of Chester and township of Kennet, distant from Chester 20 miles, and from Wilmington 10 miles; the county of Lancaster lies about 25 miles back of said mill, where a sufficient quantity of wheat may be procured; the mill-house is built of stone and brick, about 40 by 35 feet, also a stone addition adjoining, 30 by 25 feet. There are in said mill two pair of mill-stones, one of French burrs, the other Cologne, 3 boulting reels and hoisting works that go by water, a two story stone dwelling-house with 3 rooms on a floor, a stone kitchen and a pump of good water in the yard; the barn is one story of stone, and a frame upon it, with stabling underneath; there are about 10 acres of very good meadow that is watered out of the mill race, and two apple orchards; the place has always been deemed a healthy situation and in a good neighbourhood. Any person inclining to purchase the above described premises, by applying to JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, living near the same, may know the terms and view the place. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser by MARY LEWIS, Executrix,
‖ 14s. JOHN MORTON, Executor.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at public Vendue,
on Thursday, the 5th of December next, on the premises,

A VALUABE plantation, situated in New-Britain township, Bucks county, containing about 133 acres of land, about 65 of which are cleared, and produce exceeding good crops of winter and spring grain, about 15 acres of good mowable meadow, which can chiefly be watered, and more may be made, the remainder is very well timbered; there is on the premises a good bearing orchard, containing about 200 apple trees, and a good new grist-mill in good running order, the mill is built with stone, and an apartment therein convenient for a family to dwell. There are at a distance from the mill a small stone dwelling-house, with a log kitchen, a stone spring-house, with a never-failing spring; as there are two dwelling-houses on the premises, it will be sold separate or together as may best answer. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may view the premises and know the terms, or on the day of sale the terms will be made public, by NATHAN MATTHEW.
N. B. The sale to begin at 12 o' clock. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 5th of November 1776, from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Bucks county, a large brown HORSE, full 15 hands high, paces and trots, has one of his hind feet white, a star in his forehead, a very small head, and carries himself remarkably well; he has a remarkable double tooth on the left side of his mouth, it is very easy discovered by any person looking therein. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to Mr. BLAZE BOYER, in Philadelphia, Mr. TELLER, in Reading, or to the subscriber, shall receive Three Pounds reward, and for the horse and thief the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

Just printed, published, and now selling by
ROBERT BELL, in Third-street, Philadelphia,
Price Half a Dollar,
The BATTLE of BUNKER'S-HILL:
A DRAMATIC PIECE,
Of five Acts,
IN HEROIC MEASURE,
As it was performed by the American and British Armies.
By a Gentleman of Maryland.
------- *Pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.*
VIRGIL.
------- 'Tis glorious to die in Battle.

N. B. At said *BELL*'s may now be had, all the new publications on the Military Art; also a considerable variety of Books in Navigation, and other Branches of the Mathematics: Likewise Latin and Greek Classics.

THE CORPORATION for the Relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, their Widows and Children, &c. are to meet at the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the fourth day of next December, at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, to choose a Treasurer, and to consult how to lay out the Money that is now come in, or that may hereafter come into the Hands of the Treasurer, and to do whatever other Business may come before them. FRANCIS ALISON, Secretary. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the
30th day of this instant November,

ONE hundred acres of good land, well watered and timbered, above one half woodland, a small orchard, some meadow made, and more may be made and watered; the land situate in Newtown, Chester county, a great road running through said land, leading from the Great-Valley to Darby, and from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and about 13 miles to Philadelphia; also one other piece of land 20 or 30 acres, situate as above, well watered and timbered, some meadow made and well watered, and more may be made and watered, a good log house, with a stone chimney; horses for draft and saddle, a mill to clean wheat; mares with foal, and creatures unbroke. Any person inclined to purchase one piece or both, by applying to RICHARD FAWKES, living near the premises, will be shewed the land. ¶

Bergen, September 9, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED *from Captain* DANIEL OLDENBRUSH'S *company, in Col.* JAMES CUNNINGHAM'S *battalion of the Flying Camp, a certain* John Dollinger, *aged* 19 *years, about* 5 *feet* 4 *or* 5 *inches high, dark complexion, smooth faced, black straight hair; had on, a dark hunting shirt and trowsers, and had a short rifle with him. Whoever apprehends the said deserter, and secures him, so that he may join my company, shall receive the above reward of Sixteen Dollars; but in case the said deserter returns in* 3 *weeks from this date, he shall be pardoned, or else whenever found shall be dealt with as a traitor to his country.*

DANIEL OLDENBRUSH, Captain.

N. B. All officers or soldiers of the militia, and others, who have the justice of the American cause at heart, ought, and are requested to use what in their power lies to apprehend so base a deserter from so glorious a cause. †

WAS FOUND, *between the* 12*th and* 20*th of October last, between Harris's ferry and Carlisle, a* POCKET-BOOK, *with some money and papers. Whoever has lost the same, proving their property, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to* GEORGE COOPER, *in Second-street, near Christ's Church.* ‡

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Aston township, Chester county, the 6th of this instant November, a servant lad, named JOHN CURREY, this country born, about 5 feet 2 inches high, about 18 years of age, a thick-set fellow; had on a light coloured cloth jacket, with brass metal buttons (a man's head) a white linen jacket, a new shirt, a pair of tow trowsers, and a pair of blue ditto, pretty much worn, a pair of brown yarn stockings, and half worn shoes. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any goal in this province, or brings him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES PENNALL.
N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away in the month of September last, from the tavern on the Falls of Schuylkill, a Negroe named DICK, aged 18 years, about 5 feet 5 inches high, could shave well, and was active at many other things; had on, when he went away, a tow shirt and trowsers, and striped jacket without sleeves, but possibly may have since got other clothing. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him to me in the Northern Liberties, shall be paid the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

Philad. Nov. 13, 1776. REBECCA TURNER.

N. B. Those who have any demands against the estate of PETER TURNER, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and paid, and it is requested that those who are indebted to said estate speedily make payment to REBECCA TURNER, Executrix. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away the 5th of this instant, from the subscriber, living in Darby, Chester county, a servant man named GEORGE REAR, a native of Germany, but has lost his mother tongue; is about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, of a sandy complexion, red hair sometimes tied, somewhat freckled; of a proud carriage and walks very proper. Had on and took with him, one green regimental coat lined and faced with white, with large metal buttons; one blue worsted ditto, lined with the same colour; one double breasted cloth coloured jacket, one linen ditto; one pair of new buckskin breeches, and one pair of linen ditto; three homespun shirts, two white and one brown; two pair of blue yarn stockings, and one pair of linen ditto; one pair of half boots, two muslin stocks and a silver stock-buckle; a felt hat; one pair of half-worn shoes, with carved pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles. It is likely he will change his name and forge a pass, as he can write a middling hand; was seen to have money plenty before he went away. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or conceal said servant, as they will answer the same at their peril.

Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

I AM a young tradeſman in town. About two weeks ago I heard there was great doings to be in the State-Houſe yard. I went there, but was vexed to ſee ſo few of the town's-people. Not near a thouſand I warrant you. I have been at ſuch meetings before, and to be ſure we were not a man leſs than five or ſix thouſand at leaſt. Some of our long headed men made it out plainly enough, as I thought, that our Convention had abuſed the chriſtian religion, and that of courſe all they had done was wrong. For you know that we can hope for no good under ſo wicked a conſtitution. Let all go to the dogs thought I, and let theſe worthy religious men take and make us a new one; ſo I voted for all they told me. Some of theſe men were lawyers, indeed, but then they talked juſt like miniſters, ſo devoutly and pioufly, ſure was no ſtanding it.

Well! home I came, quite ſatisfied, and you can't think how angry I was with the graceleſs Convention. I called them a pack of cowards, that were trifling away their time here, and never went to camp, as we did. But two or three days after, a plain country man, that always ſtays at my houſe when he happens to be in town, lighted at my door, and ſoon after went about town to buy ſome things. At night, as we were ſitting about the fire, John, ſays he to me, what falling out is this among you Aſſociators in town? I do not like it. You will throw all into confuſion. By breaking you divide your ſtrength, and give up the cauſe to the tories, who I find are laughing at your folly. Why, Sir, ſaid I, our Convention-men turn out to be a ſad wicked pack; they have affronted the chriſtian religion in the moſt ſcandalous manner. I am ſure lawyer ——— made it ſo clear, and was ſo diſtreſſed about it, that I was juſt ready to cry; and you know that ſuch doings can never proſper: So we agreed, do you ſee, to have the Conſtitution mended, that's all, and then all will be right. There is no harm ſure in all this; I can't, for my blood, ſee any. Why, John, ſaid my friend, how did the lawyer make this out? Why, ſays I, he read us the part about people being chriſtians that were voted on the Aſſembly, and would you believe it, they never put the word *holy* to the bible, but rudely call it ſcripture, plain ſcripture, and no more. Beſides, a man of deep learning made it out to me t'other day, that every ſong-book is ſcripture; that is, writing, as well as the bible; for you know, ſaid he, its called *holy writ*. And if ſo, they may mean what they pleaſe by ſcripture. You ſee Mr. ——— what a fine back-door was here left open for heathen men and Mahometans to ſlip into the houſe, and blow up the chriſtian religion. Beſides, what made them to leave out that other thing about Chriſt and the Holy Ghoſt being God. There was ſome deviltry ſure in all this. My country friend, upon this, aſked me—John, do you ever read your bible? You talk as if you had forgotten it, at leaſt. I anſwered I read it too little, indeed. My father bound me out when young, and my maſter kept us tightly to our trade, but thought I ſuppoſe I had learned the bible enough already. You may think perhaps that I could not help reading it at ſchool; but in our Philadelphia ſchools, they ſay the old and new teſtaments are wrong books for boys to learn by; they are bad grammar and bad ſtyle, they ſay; and ſo much of bible for taſks ſets boys againſt it, and they never like it after.—John, ſaid my country friend, what! is the bible put out of the reach of town boys? In my opinion you will ſoon find heatheniſm enough among you. But indeed this very affair at the State-Houſe ſhews the caſe to be bad enough already.. I think you talked of a thouſand citizens being at the State-Houſe: What! did none of them ſtand up for the Convention? Yes three or four, ſaid I; but we were ſo ſtrong againſt them, that we laughed them out of countenance. We had all the rich great men and the wiſe men, the lawyers and doctors on our ſide, and we never minded one word ſuch fools babbled.—That was wrong, John, ſaid my friend; the Convention conſiſted of 96 men, choſen by the free vote of the city and counties; in ſhort, by the whole province. Many of them were of the firſt character. It was very unbecoming your gentry to collect a crowd in an hafty manner, and by a few flouriſhing ſpeeches to raiſe a tumult among plain people, on whom they had influence. The beſt things may be ridiculed and pulled to pieces in this manner; error and miſtake mix unavoidably with all human affairs. The late Convention ſhew by their plan they were men, and I think have made ſome plain miſtakes. But can we get angels to correct them. I ſuſpect that if you let theſe State-tinkers go to work, they will make ten holes where they ſtop one; and ſome of their holes they will ſo varniſh over, that you will not ſuſpect them, till you put their work to trial for ſome time. They do not care a button for religion, not they; this is only a revival of the old outcry, that the church is in danger, ſo often raiſed by ill-deſigning men to miſlead the honeſt part of ſociety; but if they did, this noiſe argues great ignorance. The Old Teſtament is mentioned in the New a great many times, by the plain appellation of ſcripture. Turn over the goſpels, acts and epiſtles, you will find it is as I ſay. I ſhould not need to ſay ſo much to a child in our parts; no, no, our boys and girls know the Bible better; ſee John's goſpel, chap. v. at ver. 39. Jeſus ſays to the Jews, ſearch the ſcriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, &c. Paul to Timothy, 1 epiſt. iii. and 17. all ſcripture is given by inſpiration of God; words which doubtleſs our Convention had in view; and if it be not ſafe and ſound to "ſpeak in the words which the Holy Ghoſt teacheth," to uſe a phraſe of the Apoſtle Paul (2. Corinth. chap. ii. ver. 13.) but we muſt be corrected by "man's wiſdom," it is very ſtrange. And to bring one more example only, which may alſo ſerve to correct this caviling temper, "Ye do err, not knowing the ſcriptures," ſaid Jeſus, to the Sadducees: Matt. xxii. and 23d verſe. Doubtleſs, if I was now in hearing of one of theſe velvet mouthed gentlemen, he might be apt to ſay to me, "*Pray Sir, do not you yourſelf ſlide inadvertently into the ſame rude dialect, and ſpeak rather diſreſpectfully of holy men and holy things. If I rightly recollect, you uſed the word Goſpel without its proper adjunct Holy, and you afforded not the holy Apoſtles their title of Saints.*" I ſuſpect that if theſe lawyers read the Bible at all, they uſe a tranſlation of the New Teſtament not long ſince made by a polite clergymen in Briſtol. I have not ſeen it; but I have been told that he diſcovered many blunders in the former verſions, made by the ruſty old fellows that Queen Elizabeth and King James truſted it to. That particularly he gave an elegant and happy turn to divers ſpeeches of our Saviour, which, from their bluntneſs and plainneſs, have ſhocked the delicacy of many well-bred gentlemen, ſo that they ſeldom cared to triſle away a heavy half hour in looking over ſo unfaſhionable a book. My country friend proceeded, John, ſays he, you are a cooper, the adze on yonder ſhelf is a cooper's adze, not a carpenter's; were I to call it a ſharp, a good, or a new adze, would this make the name for the tool more intelligible? How then would it have mended the matter, if the Convention had prefixed *holy* to ſcripture? Is there any term more fixed or better underſtood in our language than *the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament?* I am ſure it would be beyond the puzzling ſkill of any ſplit-hair lawyer of them all, to bring a country jury to heſitate on this point. As to your towns-people, I would not be ſo poſitive; if he had any chance, it would be becauſe many of you, it ſeems, ſtudy not your Bibles. But is it not declaring the ſcriptures holy, when they are declared to be divinely inſpired? Or would they be holy, if not divinely inſpired? The word ſeems wholly needleſs. And after all, it is doubtleſs an impropriety to call temples, altars and books holy. Theſe are only figuratively holy, not truly ſo. To be properly holy can be ſpoken of God and intelligent beings only. As to the other point reſpecting the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, I will ſay but a little. Old Governor Penn, by his laſt charter, declared, that all who profeſſed to believe in Chriſt ſhould be capable of all privileges. In 1700 an act had been paſſed in the like terms, this was diſallowed by Queen Ann, in 1705; at the Revolution in 1688, they had given toleration to diſſenters, but denied to all perſons who ſhould in preaching or writing deny the Holy Trinity. Warm diſputes too had ſubſiſted in England concerning the eternal generation of the ſecond perſon, and Catholics were excluded carefully from all places of truſt. The miniſtry therefore let the aſſembly know that they muſt keep within the limits aſcertained in England, and then their act would paſs. This produced the act of 1705 for liberty of conſcience, on condition of belief in the Holy Trinity, and the like teſt and renunciations of tranſubſtantiation and other popiſh tenets. The act for aſcertaining the Aſſemblymen and elections paſſed in the ſame year; yet no layman, generally ſpeaking, was ever called on in England to ſubſcribe to the doctrine of the Trinity or any other doctrine. Indeed, if a man gets an office, he muſt for once go to the *Lord's table* in an Epiſcopal Church. But this teſt was intended as a bar againſt Catholics; not as a profeſſion of his chriſtian faith. In this view alſo laymen are called on to renounce tranſubſtantiation and other popiſh doctrines. Dr. Nichols, an able advocate for the eſtabliſhment, boaſts of this inſtance of moderation. In Scotland, no doctrinal teſt, nor ſacramental teſt, ſubſiſts. That country, on ſhaking off the ſolemn league and covenant, eſtabliſhed no other; nor has their church the leaſt civil coaction to its cenſures, nor is it deſired. In the three kingdoms the clergy ſubſcribe ſyſtems of doctrine; and in England, not in Scotland nor Ireland, the diſſenting miniſters are required by law to ſubſcribe the doctrinal articles of the Church of England. As they derived no advantage from the eſtabliſhment, this has been thought hard, and the ſubſcription has, during the laſt forty years, been greatly diſuſed. But not content with this, the body of diſſenters, about three or four years ſince, addreſſed parliament for full relief. At firſt they utterly failed. Next year their bill paſſed the Commons; but the Biſhops overpowered them in the Lords houſe. Another attempt will probably ſucceed; for the main hindrance ſeems to have been the fears of adminiſtration, that a bigotted clamour of the danger of religion would be excited by crafty men, had they indulged the diſſenters at firſt. Theſe things being as related, and no deſign nor deſire entertained of eſtabliſhing any particular ſect in Pennſylvania, why are theſe teſts preſſed upon us? And why the doctrine of the Holy Trinity ſelected from the reſt? Is it ſo eſſentially neceſſary to civil rule? Why not the article of the atonement alſo? and ſo on. The apoſtle Paul repreſents the reſurrection of Chriſt as a moſt fundamental doctrine. But the true reaſon is this; the doctrine of the Trinity had been drawn into eager diſpute in the latter part of laſt century, and becauſe of this, it was, as uſual, made a touchſtone of orthodoxy. If we go beyond the Bible for a teſt, let us have a proper ſyſtem of divine truths; otherwiſe one ſect among us will magnify one tenet; another a different one. Some of our Preſbyterian neighbours have already blamed the Convention for neglecting *original ſin*, and an honeſt Catholic in our parts told me the other day, that we might ſcheme as we pleaſed, but till the *real preſence* was heartily received, all would go wrong. One ſubſcription affected ſome of the laity in England. It was the impoſing of the thirty-nine articles of the eſtabliſhed church on boys, on entering the univerſity. But this dreadful chain on young minds is, I am told, broken and removed. On the contrary, in Pennſylvania ſome are at this day preſſing doctrinal ſubſcriptions on the laity, who are not ſuppoſed to be verſed in abſtruſe points and capable of defending them. What do you think the Convention of New-Jerſey did in this ſame buſineſs of religion? They eſtabliſhed in article 19, that perſons profeſſing the faith of *any* proteſtant ſect ſhall be capable of being elected to any office, or to either branch of legiſlature; and in article 23, they direct the members of legiſlature to be ſworn, on taking their ſeats, that they will not conſent to any law, vote or proceeding, that ſhall annul, repeal or alter any part of the 19th ſection. And yet our Convention has been abuſed for betraying the cauſe of God by gentlemen who applaud the Jerſey plan. It has even been made a crime in our legiſlators to forbid further teſts, tho' our neighbours have all done it after ſetting their ſtandard on the moſt large footing. Do you think I blame the conduct of our neighbours? No, by no means. They have acted very prudently. But I blame the baſe art of thoſe, who, approving of it too, could raiſe ſuch a falſe and illiberal clamour on this ſide of the Delaware.

John, continues he, I deteſt this ſcheme of raiſing a falſe alarm of the danger of religion, many groundleſs and inſincere objections to the plan of the Convention which thoſe men have raiſed, and their moſt abſurd oath on electors, "that they will not, directly or indirectly, do any act or thing prejudicial and injurious to a government that ſhall be eſtabliſhed, &c." after ridiculing and reprobating an oath in like terms inſtituted by Convention to a plan made and publiſhed, in the overflowing of their honeſt, but perhaps miſtaken zeal for the cauſe of their country, endangered by the ſeditious deſigns of too many internal enemies.* If they exceeded their commiſſion in this, and in making ordinances, they only trod in the ſteps of our late Aſſemby, who, in doing buſineſs for which they were not elected, far out-went them. They imitated alſo the conference, who inſtituted a teſt, admitted aliens and poor aſſociators to vote, and allowed the leaſt county the ſame Repreſentatives as the largeſt. Theſe will doubtleſs plead the neceſſity they were under. The Congreſs too applied to them to co-operate in ſome neceſſary matters, that could not be deferred. Particularly they recommended to Conventions to provide laws againſt counterfeiting the Continental Currency.

But I will only aſk where will theſe diſingenuous practices lead us? Suppoſe that when the 72 aſſemblymen, or perhaps 50 or 60 of them, meet, two thirds of them think it prudent on the whole to proceed on the foundation laid by the late Convention, what good can reſult from the diſſatisfaction that has been artfully infuſed into the minds of many, on grounds which in great part were confeſſedly inſincere? for it will be admitted that people ſhould preſerve and love the form of government which they are under, in order to be happy. If the plan be overſet, or many fundamental alterations made, which is much the ſame (or worſe, as it would then be patch-work) what ſhall hinder 30 or 40 men of influence at Miniſink, and as many hereafter again at Bedford, to raiſe clamours among a crowd haſtily collected, and, abuſing the Aſſembly in 32 reſolves each, determine on change upon change. Thus will they lead us, it is eaſy to foreſee, into inextricable confuſion. Reject then, oh reject, this wild ſcheme. You have gotten a good, tho' not a perfect conſtitution; proceed on it, for you will not get a better; oppoſition and paſſion will now mix with all new moulding of it. Let us once more have order and a courſe of juſtice eſtabliſhed; ſure you muſt need it greatly. It may be long, it muſt be ſome months, before you can attain it, in the way your gentlemen propoſe, if at all.

This diſcourſe of my friend affected and ſet me a thinking; and may be it may ſome others who were at the State-Houſe at the ſame time. I wiſh you would let it appear in your extenſive paper. I am, Gentlemen,

Philadelphia, Nov. 1776. Your humble ſervant, JOHN TRUSSHOOP.

---

* *This clamour about religion, and the groundleſſneſs of many of their objections to the plan made by Convention, are acknowledged by a piece in Meſſrs. Bradford's laſt paper ſigned* S. Howell. *As for their famous oath, even the name and character of the honeſt good man who was raiſed into the chair at the State-Houſe could not get the people to gulp it down.*

BOSTON, October 24.

By a gentleman who was lately taken in one of the prizes we learn, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had offered his Britannic Majeſty from twenty to 100,000 men, for the ſervice of America; but that the people in England ſeemed rather averſe to hiring any more troops, being already burthened with taxes.

Yeſterday Capt. Daniel Hathorne arrived at Salem from a cruiſe. On his paſſage he met with an armed packet, which he attacked. In the engagement, which laſted two hours, he loſt three men killed, and nine or ten wounded, himſelf ſlightly; ſince which he has taken, and ſent into Cape-Ann, a prize ſnow with oats.

The privateer commanded by Capt. Carleton, which ſailed from Salem on a cruiſe about four weeks ſince, was taken near Canceau, by the brig Hope, Capt. Dawſon, a few days after leaving port, and carried into Halifax. Capt. Carleton, with ſome of the crew, made their eſcape by ſwimming aſhore.

Laſt Thurſday was ſent into Hayhanneſs, by Captain Atkins, the ſhip Heafield, from Ireland, bound to New-York, having on board 70 puncheons of ſpirits, 70 ditto of porter, 350 tierces of bread, 50 ditto oatmeal, 61 ditto peaſe, 60 pork, 70 ditto beef, 100 caſks of butter, ſome ſweet oil, raiſins, candles, flour, and a number of other articles.

Yeſterday arrived in this port, a prize ſhip from Antigua for London, with about 200 hogſheads of ſugar. She was taken by the Putnam.

Oct. 31. We hear from the eaſtward, that on Friday the 20th of September laſt, a number of perſons belonging to the private armed ſchooner Hannah and Molly, Agreen Crabtree, Maſter, went into the port of Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia government, and croſſed by land till they came within call of a large ſhip of 500 tons, mounting 4 carriage guns, 4 cohorns, and 4 ſwivels; the leader of the party hailed the ſhip and deſired them to ſend the boat on ſhore; accordingly the mate came with the boat: The privateers-men got into her, went on board the ſhip and took her —They brought the guns to bear upon a brig loaded for England, and ordered the maſter of the brig to come alongſide the ſhip with the brig—They then ſtripped the ſhip of every thing valuable, and put the effects on board the brig, and let the ſhip go on ſhore, and came off with the brig. The ſame crew alſo, at the ſame time took two ſchooners and a ſloop; the ſchooner and ſloop have arrived, but the brig had not arrived in port the 6th of October, ſo that we fear ſhe is re-taken. The Captain of the privateer was ſo careful as to put all the guns and cannon, with a quantity of powder, on board his own privateer, ſo that they have arrived ſafe: The ſchooner and ſloop had nails, fiſh, and a number of valuable articles on board.

Captain Simmons, who arrived at Dartmouth on Friday laſt, in twenty days from St. Euſtatia, informs, that the Governor of that place aſſured him, that a war would ſoon be declared by the King of France againſt Great-Britain; that one of the Britiſh pirate's ſhips, being in that port in purſuit of American property, had actually been fired upon from their forts, and that great encouragement was given to all American veſſels throughout the French dominions.

Yeſterday arrived here from Newbury-Port, where ſhe was lately built, the Maſſachuſett's frigate Boſton, mounting 28 guns, commanded by Hector M'Neil, Eſquire.

PROVIDENCE, November 2.

Capt. Stacey, in the Diamond privateer, has taken a brig, having on board 1500 *quintals of cod-fiſh, bound from Newfoundland to Spain, and ſent her into a ſafe port.*

Capt. Pearce, in a privateer belonging to Eaſt-Greenwich, has taken a brig laden with ſugar, rum, cotton, fuſtick, &c. bound from Tortola to Liverpool. Another prize we hear is taken by a Greenwich privateer, both of them ſafe arrived.

NEWPORT, October 28.

Since our laſt arrived at neighbouring ports, a large brig loaded with naval ſtores, &c. taken by Capt. Pearce: and another loaded with proviſions, bound to New-York or Quebec, taken by Capt. Stacey.

Nov. 4. *Laſt Monday Capt. Shearman Clarke arrived at an eaſtern port, in* 15 *days from the Weſt-Indies, and informs that he ſaw a letter from France a day or two before he ſailed, adviſing that it might be depended on that France would declare war againſt Great-Britain very ſoon; that the Pomona and two other Britiſh ſhips of war were ſuppoſed to have been loſt in the late hurricane in the Weſt-Indies, they not having been heard of ſince.*

WILLIAMSBURG, November 1.

By letters juſt come to town from the army on the Indian expedition, dated the 14th and 15th ult. we have intelligence, that our troops, commanded by Col. Chriſtian, were met on the 12th, on this ſide the Broad river, by a flag from the Chiefs, with propoſals for peace, which were rejected in conſequence of having refuſed to deliver up their white leaders. Col. Chriſtian at the ſame time was informed that a large body of the enemy lay oppoſite a fording place on the other ſide the river, waiting to obſtruct his paſſage, at which place the Colonel arrived the ſame day, and encamped. The 13th, in the night, a body of about 1200 of our army made a ſecret march, and croſſed the river at an unfrequented ford three miles below the enemy, from whence they marched towards

their encampment the next morning, but they had abandoned the place. The remainder of the army then croſſed the river, having ſuſtained no loſs ſince they left Fort Patrick Henry. The 14th another flag was brought by Captain Nathaniel Giſt, who ſaid he had left the Indians, with intent to join our party. He gave information that the Indians had moved their families about 40 miles diſtant from their towns, to a place called Highwaſee, and that they intended to fight our army ſomewhere in the neighbourhood of their towns. Colonel Chriſtian was then not more than 40 miles from them, and was to ſet out with his army from Broad river the 15th.

BALTIMORE, *November* 6.

Laſt Monday arrived here, from Martinico, Captain John Martin, in the brig Friendſhip, mounting 10 carriage guns, and 40 men, belonging to this State, with a very valuable cargo, conſiſting of 3200 wt. of gunpowder, two tierces of gun flints, 410 buſhels of ſalt, a large quantity of oznabrugs, blankets, and a conſiderable quantity of ſalt petre, brimſtone, ſailor's jackets, &c. likewiſe drugs and medicines.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

INTELLIGENCE from Head Quarters, White Plains, November 6, 1776.

We hear that the morning before the enemy made a ſudden and unexpected movement from the ſeveral poſts they had taken in our front.

They broke up their whole encampments the preceding night, and have advanced towards Kingſbridge and the North river.

Some accounts make the loſs of the enemy on Monday fortnight about four hundred in killed and wounded—All accounts agree that Col. Carr, of the 35th regiment, is among the number of the ſlain.

INTELLIGENCE from Head Quarters, Ticonderoga, October 31, 1776.

On Monday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, our advanced guard boat down the lake made the ſignal for the approach of the enemy's fleet. In about an hour, 5 of their largeſt boats or gondolas appeared in ſight, and a number of troops, Indians and Canadians, were ſeen landing upon Three Mile point. Soon after, two of the armed boats ſtood over to the eaſt ſide of the lake, inclining upwards, as if ſent to reconnoitre. When they came conſiderably within ſhot, they were fired upon from two redoubts very near the ſhore, and by a row-gally that was ſtationed to cover the boom. They thereupon retired. In the mean time the enemy's troops were diſtinctly ſeen to land upon the back of the point, and preſently after 13 ſmall batteaus and birch canoes croſſed from the weſt to the eaſt ſide of the lake, into a bay about 4 miles below our redoubt.

Upon theſe threatenings of an attack, our lines, redoubts and poſts, were all manned, and as the motions of the enemy ſeemed to indicate they were gathering their main force upon the weſt ſide of the lake, as if intending to make their puſh there, three regiments (Poor's, Read's, and Greaton's) were ordered from Mount Independance to reinforce this ſide. The orders were inſtantly obeyed, and nothing could exceed the ſpirit and alertneſs which were ſhewn by all officers and ſoldiers in executing every order that was given.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, the boats and canoes that had paſſed to the weſt ſide of the lake returned, and the enemy were ſeen plainly to re-embark at the Three Mile point. The guard boat was immediately ordered to reſume her ſtation, and by ſunſet it was obſerved the body of the enemy had retired.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs, Nov. 12.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from North-Caſtle, November 7, 1776.

"Since I wrote you the other day an event has taken place which I think will finiſh this campaign; the enemy have ſuddenly and unexpectedly decamped.—The general opinion is that they are going into winter quarters at New-York, and indeed ſome of the deſerters or priſoners told us this was what they intended, but I think the ſeaſon is not yet ſo far advanced as to render this ſtep immediately neceſſary. It is probable they will take Fort Waſhington in their return, or rather that our people will abandon it, by which means they will at laſt become maſters of New-York Iſland. They have become poſſeſſed of more territory this campaign than the laſt, but they will derive very little if any more advantage from it, than from their poſſeſſions in and about Boſton:—of *honour*, they will hardly gain ſo much, for they do not deſerve it. Let us review their mighty deeds.—Two hundred ſail of Britiſh ſhips gained poſſeſſion of Staten-Iſland, a ſandy ſpot of very ſmall extent, inhabited by tories, who ſurrendered it to them without firing a gun. At Long-Iſland they gained more credit, for by fighting they obtained a part of it, but much the largeſt part remains in our poſſeſſion yet. The city of New-York, and every other place the enemy became maſters of, was evacuated by us, and not conquered by them, except a ſmall hill at White Plains, which they bought and paid a high price for (by their own accounts) in Britiſh blood;—this very hill they have now given up to us, as they did Bunker's laſt campaign. In every battle and ſkirmiſh, except at Long-Iſland and the hill above mentioned, we have been victorious. Now what have they to boaſt of? Nothing but a little territory which we evacuated, and by evacuating it obtained important advantages. Will this repay the expences of the largeſt fleet and army Great-Britain ever ſent to America? Have all the enemy's exertions effected the ſo much talked of junction with Burgoyne, which was to produce wonders? Have they ſubjugated the "rebellious Americans,"—the grand deſign of their coming here? Nothing of all this, but to the eternal diſgrace of Lord and Gen. Howe, impartial hiſtory will record that they croſſed an ocean of 3000 miles, with a fleet of 3 or 400 ſail, an army of near 30,000 men, and a very large train of artillery, to ſubdue men who had been declared in the Britiſh Parliament to be "*Cowards*," and after all marched but *twelve* miles from their ſhips, during a whole ſummer and part of the fall, and then went into winter quarters. How is the glory of Britain fallen, how have her arms been ſullied! I think Gen. Howe muſt feel very much aſhamed of himſelf. Six ſailors and three ſoldiers (priſoners) are brought in this morning; the ſailors were ſent on ſhore to get wood. I have been talking with the priſoners. The ſoldiers ſay the talk in their camp is, that the enemy intend attacking Fort Waſhington, and then retiring into winter quarters at New-York. I muſt not omit telling you of a clever exploit of ſome Connecticut rangers under Major Colburn. When the enemy attacked the lines at Harlem, theſe rangers took a fore wheel and a hind wheel of a waggon, and fixed an axletree to them;—upon the axletree they placed a keg which would contain about ten gallons, mounted like a mortar; in this they put a canteen with two cartridges in it, and fixed a rope to each end of the axletree. Another perſon got a pitchfork, and wrapped ſome rags about it to make it look like a ſponge. Thus equipped, about 40 of them marched off dragging their mortar with them: When they got within a proper diſtance of the enemy, they ſet fire to the cartridges in the canteen, and fired a volley of ſmall arms. The enemy obſerving the keg, miſtook it for a mortar, and ran away with great precipitation. I have this piece of intelligence from an officer who ſaw the whole tranſaction, and from another who was told of it at Fort Waſhington.—I think the epithet of *cowards* may be juſtly retorted; not from this inſtance only, but from others which might be mentioned. The light-horſe are certainly a ſett of poltroons; I have already ſent you ſeveral inſtances of their cowardice, ſuch as their retreating upon a ſingle ſhot being fired at them at White Plains; ſuffering a few of our riflemen to take 30 ſheep from them, &c. which you will eaſily recollect.

"Since writing the above two more priſoners have been taken;—they are a ſerjeant and private of the grenadiers, and a drummer and fifer have deſerted from the enemy.—We are this minute informed, that 10 more priſoners have been taken by one of our ſcouting parties.

November 8. "The enemy's left wing is at Dobbs's ferry,—their right about 3 miles nearer New-York. *Entre nous*, I think the enemy muſt try to ſtrike ſome important ſtroke which will make a noiſe, before they go into winter quarters. From their lying along the river I ſuſpect they intend either to enter New-Jerſey, or make a puſh up the North River. In either caſe we are ready for them.

"I have heard nothing about the packet, except that ſome women who live about two miles below the White Plains, at whoſe houſe ſome Britiſh officers lodged, heard one of the officers ſay to the other that a packet had arrived which had brought d—d bad news. The very next morning the army began to remove."

Extract of a letter, dated North-Caſtle, Nov. 9.

"The enemy are retreating towards New-York; this is a very ſudden manœuvre of theirs, and occaſions much ſpeculation; ſome think they are going into winter quarters immediately, but the more judicious ſay General Howe cannot anſwer it if he does that, without performing ſome greater exploit than he has yet, and therefore they ſuppoſe he will attempt ſome ſtroke in New-Jerſey---We watch his motions narrowly, and ſhall follow wherever he leads."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, November 4.

"A veſſel belonging to Congreſs is arrived in one of our ports with 3000 ſtand of arms, 300 barrels of powder, 100 cheſts of tin, dry goods, ſalt-petre, &c. She has brought over a declaration of war againſt the United States of America by Portugal, who has taken about a dozen of our veſſels. In France they are marching their troops down to the ſea coaſt, and arming at every point."

Yeſterday morning a number of citizens met in the State-houſe Yard, when the following inſtructions to the Repreſentatives of this City in General Aſſembly were read, and ſubmitted to conſideration, viz.

To GEORGE CLYMER, JOSEPH PARKER, ROBERT MORRIS, MICHAEL SHUBERT, JOHN BAYARD and SAMUEL MORRIS, jun. ESQUIRES.

GENTLEMEN,

THE late ſuffrages of your fellow citizens in appointing you to repreſent the city of Philadelphia, in the enſuing General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, is a ſufficient proof that we confide in your wiſdom and integrity. We lament that the frame of government formed by the late Convention of this State is ſuch, that we are obliged to charge you to uſe your utmoſt influence to prevent the immediate execution of it. We feel, with our fellow citizens, in every part of the State, the inconveniencies of the want of a regular government, that ſhall collect and exert the ſtrength of the State againſt our powerful external, and artful internal enemies, but we chooſe rather to ſuffer theſe inconveniencies for a few weeks longer, than ſubmit to a government which we apprehend is by no means equal to thoſe purpoſes; and which deſtroys the great objects of equal liberty and free government, for which alone we conſented to draw the ſword in the preſent conteſt with Great-Britain.

We require of you therefore to propoſe to the Aſſembly, as ſoon as it is convened, to make ſuch alterations and amendment in the conſtitution formed by the late Convention, as are neceſſary to render it a ſafe, rational and conſiſtent frame of government, and we require your particular attention to the following inſtructions relative to that important buſineſs.

Firſt, You will conſider well, that all government is founded in the weakneſs and depravity of human nature, and that the perfection of government conſiſts in forming its powers in ſuch a manner, as ſhall moſt effectually guard againſt arbitrary power on the one hand, and licentiouſneſs on the other; and by theſe means give ſecurity to every individual for his liberty—property and life.

Secondly, You are to conſider well the influence of antient habits upon the minds of your conſtituents, and therefore you are to oppoſe unneceſſary alterations in the late form of government of Pennſylvania; confining yourſelves chiefly to ſuch innovations as are neceſſary to aboliſh the late regal and proprietary power of the State, and to place the whole executive power of the government in the hands of the ſervants of the people.

Thirdly, You are carefully to adopt ſuch parts of the conſtitution formed by the late Convention, as ſecure to the people annual elections, ſuitable diviſion and rotation of offices, liberty of conſcience, freedom of the preſs, and trial by juries.

Fourthly, You are to uſe your endeavours to divide the ſupreme legiſlative power in ſuch a manner as ſhall produce wiſe, juſt, and well digeſted counſels, and thus ſecure the State from the fatal influence of haſty, incorrect, paſſionate and prejudiced determinations.

Fifthly, You are to urge the neceſſity of judges holding their commiſſions during good behaviour, as a regulation eſſential to the equal adminiſtration of juſtice.

Sixthly, You will endeavour to form a government in ſuch a manner as to leave the people at all times in a ſituation adequate to their wants, and by no means encroach, by any arbitrary article in the conſtitution, upon the liberty of ſucceeding years, but allow the ſuffrages of the people, collected in any way they ſhall think proper, to make ſuch changes in their conſtitution and laws as they ſhall at any time judge eſſential to their freedom and happineſs. You will therefore oppoſe thoſe dangerous and alarming innovations in a free government, a *Counſil* of *Cenſors*, and a Septennial Convention.

Seventhly, You will uſe your influence to have ſuch temporary ordinances paſſed, as are neceſſary for the ſafety and protection of this State, as well from internal as external enemies.

Eighthly, You are to remember that the conſent of a majority of the people alone can render a frame of government, as well as laws, valid, and therefore you will propoſe that the frame of government be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the people a reaſonable time, and after having collected their opinions in ſuch a manner as ſhall be moſt expedient, you are to alter or confirm the ſame as ſhall be found neceſſary. You will then immediately diſſolve yourſelves, *having* previouſly iſſued writs for the election of Aſſembly and other officers of government.

We hear Perſons will be appointed in each Ward to carry the above Inſtructions through the City, in Order to be ſigned by ſuch of the Citizens as approve of them.

On Friday laſt died, in the bloom of life, greatly and deſervedly regretted by his friends and the public, Capt. JOHN SHAW, late Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter General in the Flying Camp, a gentleman whoſe agreeable converſe, engaging manners, benevolence of heart, and acknowledged rectitude of life, added to an ardent love of liberty and his country, rendered him an object of univerſal eſteem: He ſuſtained his laſt indiſpoſition, produced by the fatigues and hardſhips of a camp, with the fortitude of a ſoldier, and expired with the reſignation of a Chriſtian, being fully convinced of this important truth—

———"Death is victory;
It binds in chains the raging ills of life."

His remains were reſpectfully depoſited in Chriſt Church Burying-ground, on Sunday evening, in the preſence of many mourning friends; in whoſe hearts his virtues have erected a monument to perpetuate his memory.

We hear from Exeter (N. England) that a very valuable prize is carried into Falmouth, ſaid to be worth eighty or ninety thouſand pounds ſterling.

Agreeable to the appointment of the Convention, but without the oath preſcribed by them, an election was held laſt Tueſday in this city, when the following Gentlemen were choſen, viz.

Aſſembly, for the city, Joſeph Parker, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Samuel Morris, jun. John Bayard, Michael Shubert: *For the county*, Robert Knox, John Dickinſon, George Gray, Thomas Potts, Iſaac Hughes, Frederick Antis. No Counſellor choſen for either City or County.

Sheriff, William Maſſers. *Coroner*, Robert Jewell.

Return of the Elections of the Counties of Bucks and Lancaſter.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Counſellor, Joſeph Kirkbride.

Aſſembly, John Crawford, John Wilkinſon, Samuel Smith, John Keiler, James Benezet.

Sheriff, John Thompſon. *Coroner*, Robert Ramſey.

Commiſſioners, William Roberts, John Vandegrift, John Gill.

Aſſeſſors, John Kruſen, John Sample, John Davis, Arthur Watts, Benjamin Seagle, John Vandegrift.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Counſellor, John Hubley.

Aſſembly, William Henry, Alexander Lowry, Philip Marſteiler, William Brown, Joſeph Miller, Joſiah Crawford.

Sheriff, Archibald Steel. *Coroner*, John Henry.

Commiſſioners, Chriſtian Wirt, Thomas Clark, Caſpet Shaffer.

Aſſeſſors, Caſper Snevely, John Paxton, John Jemiſon, jun. Jonathan Rowland, John Babenſton, John Slaymaker.

PROVINCE of PENNSYLVANIA, ſs.

ALL Perſons poſſeſſed of the Bills of Credit of this Province of the ſeveral Emiſſions iſſued before the Year 1773 [Bills of Credit of the Houſe of Employ, which are exchanged by the Treaſurer of that Inſtitution, excepted] are hereby earneſtly requeſted to bring them to the Provincial Treaſurer, in Philadelphia, in order to have them exchanged which will thereby be rendering their Country a Service.---The Treaſurer would further add, that from an anxious Deſire of doing all the real Service to the Public he can, on conſidering that there is ſtill a Want of Change in Circulation, notwithſtanding the great Quantity by him delivered out, he would inform thoſe that are poſſeſſed of the Bills of Credit dated 20th July, 1775, iſſued by the Reſolutions of the Aſſembly, that they may have them alſo exchanged, ſo far as the ſmall Bills remaining in his Hands will enable him to do, although the Taxes for the ſinking thoſe Bills are not yet laid.

Nov. 11, 1776. MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Pro. Treaſurer.

Middletown Townſhip, Cumberland County, Nov. 4, 1776.

On Monday, the ſecond day of December next, will be ſold by public vendue, by the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Robert Callender, of the townſhip aforeſaid, deceaſed, upon the premiſes,

ALL that valuable plantation and tract of about 1200 acres of excellent limeſtone land, lately advertiſed to be ſold at private ſale, ſituate in Eaſt-Pennſborough townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, about 10 miles eaſtward of the town of Carliſle, on the great road leading from Harris's ferry to the ſaid town; whereon are erected and built one excellent merchant-mill and ſaw-mill adjacent, both in very good repair, and now in the tenure of Mr. Francis Silver, at one hundred and forty pounds per annum, on a never-failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Silver's Spring, the head of which is not one mile diſtant from the ſaid mills, and abounds with the fineſt of trout, is in a plentiful country for wheat and all kinds of grain; the mill-houſe is built of lime-ſtone, two ſtories high, and has in it two pair of ſtones, two bolting-cloths and hoiſting works, the whole of which go by water; together with a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and large ſtone barn, now with part of the land in the tenure of Mr. John M'Curdy, who keeps a public houſe of entertainment, for which buſineſs it is moſt advantageouſly ſituated; alſo one other very large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and frame barn, with other ſtables and out-houſes, which is with another part of the ſaid land in the tenure of another perſon. This tract may be conveniently divided into three plantations, each getting a ſufficiency of water and timber and ground to turn into meadow, and is by thoſe who know it deemed as valuable an eſtate, according to the quantity of land, as is now to be ſold on the continent, and will be ſold either together or in ſeparate tracts.---A clear and indiſputable title will be given for the ſame, and credit for part of the purchaſe-money, on paying intereſt for the ſame, if required, by *Frances Callender*, Executrix; *William Neal*, *William Irvine*, and *Matthias Slough*, Executors.

N. B. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view the ſaid land before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn the boundaries, by applying to Mr. *Francis Silver*, on the premiſes. ℔ 7 ſ 6.

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, beautifully ſituated on the great road leading from Marcus-Hook to Brandywine, in the townſhip of Upper-Chicheſter, and county of Cheſter, containing 100 acres of land, well watered, and a ſufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, with a new convenient brick houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, cellared all under, together with a large frame barn; likewiſe two good bearing orchards, the one of ſummer the other of the beſt winter fruit, which bears in abundance, and with divers other kinds of fruit this place abounds; there is likewiſe on ſaid place a large convenient old accuſtomed tan-yard, ſo ſituated as to command the water by troughs to each fat, with a good bark-ſtone and houſe, a currying-ſhop and beam-houſe, and other conveniences ſuitable to carry on ſaid buſineſs. Said place is within 3 miles of the aforeſaid Marcus-Hook and 5 of Cheſter, and is convenient for carrying on any public buſineſs; the whole in good repair. For terms of ſale, apply to WILLIAM EVAN, near the premiſes. 4f

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of August last, a black COW, with white in her face, ear-marked, and branded on the horn R R; she has been advertis d before both in the said township and public news-paper some time ago. The owner is once more desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold on the 23d of November inst. for the charges. JOSEPH YATES. ¶ 1 W.

WENT away from her dwelling place, in Sadsbury township, Chester county, on the 19th of October last, a certain Catherine Morrison, about 36 years of age, low stature, thin visage, brown or rather tandy coloured hair; had on a blue striped gown, and a blue and white lincey striped bed-gown over it, the rest of her clothes uncertain; she has been observed for some time past to be dis ordered in her senses. Whoever can give intelligence of the above described person, by a letter directed to the subscriber, at Mr. John Irwin's, in West-Fallowfield, or James M'Clelland, in Sadsbury aforesaid, both Inn-keepers, shall be gratefully acknowledged by, their humble servant, ¶ DUNCAN MORRISON.

STRAYED away about two weeks ago, from the subscribers, living in Spring-Garden, a yellow BRINDLE STEER, with a few white spots on him, both his ears are cropt, and has two slits in his right ear. Whoever brings him to the subscribers, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges. PETER MERCHIL, *November* 11, 1776. ¶ FREDERICK WHELPER.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premises, the third day of December next,

A GOOD plantation or tract of LAND, containing 203 acres, situate in Coventry township, Chester county, about two miles from Pottsgrove, with a good large stone-dwelling-house, and a good cellar under the same, and a good large stone barn and stables, spring and spring-house, and other out-houses; about one half of the land is well timbered, and the other is good corn land; about 15 acres of the best watered meadow; a good orchard, with good apple-trees, and about 30 acres of wheat and rye in the ground; all in good fence and repair. The sale to begin the same day, on the premises, between the hours of twelve and one of the clock. The conditions to be seen at the time and place of sale, by JOHN BOUGH, and PETER CRUMBACKER, Executors. ‖ 6 W,

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 23d day of this instant November, at the late dwelling-house of George Moyer, deceased, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, about two miles from the Trap,

THE PLANTATION whereon the said Moyer lived, containing 133 acres; the dwelling-house part built of stone, and part with square logs, a good barn built with stone the height of the stables, and frame above; there are about 14 acres of meadow made, and the greatest part thereof may be watered, and more may be made, a never-failing spring of water near the house, and water in every field, above one third part of the land well timbered; there is on said place several hundred good bearing apple trees, also good bearing peach and pear trees, about 28 miles from Philadelphia. Also one other plantation, situate in Limerick, in the said county, about 30 miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres, something more than half cleared, about 6 or 7 acres of meadow, log-house and barn, a good spring of water. The title and terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale. At the same time and place will be sold, feather beds and bedding, a number of German books, a waggon, a Dutch fan, with a variety of implements of husbandry and houshold goods. Attendance will be given by PHILIP MOYER, Executor,

N. B. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock on said day. ¶

Will be sold in lots, by public sale, on the premises, on Fourth-day, the 20th of this instant November,

SEVENTY-TWO ACRES of valuable MARSH, lying in the county of Gloucester, on Repaupa, fronting Delaware river, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia; it is sufficiently banked, and water-works sufficient to enable the purchaser, with a little expence, to put the soil in good grass the ensuing summer. The conditions to be made known, at the time and place of sale, by JAMES COOPER, MARMADUKE COOPER, and EDWARD GIBBS. §

Leacock Township, Lancaster County, October 22, 1776.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at public Vendue, on the 20th of November next,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT-MILL, in which are 3 pair of stones, 3 boulting cloths, hoisting gears, and all the other works thereunto belonging in good order, and lately repaired. Also a Fulling-mill and Saw-mill, both fit for present business, and in good repair. The whole supplied with a constant stream of water, and suitable in every respect for both profit and pleasure, and commodiously situated in a part of the country calculated every way for the dispatch of immediate business. The purchaser may likewise be supplied with a tract of land adjoining the premises, whereon are plowland, meadow and woodland. An indisputable title can be given for the whole. The vendue to begin at 11 o'clock said day, when all the terms of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by ‡ JACOB FERREE.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 25th day of November next,

A VALUABLE plantation, situated in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, containing 185 acres, with convenient buildings thereon; the meadow ground and upland good for grass and grain, all under good repair; the whole well wooded and watered, being on a beautiful situation, healthful and fertile part of the country, handy and convenient to mill, meeting and market; lately part of the estate of Davison Filson, deceased, and to be sold by ROBERT FILSON, and WILLIAM GRANT, Executors. *October* 24, 1776.

N. B. On said day will be sold a variety of goods; and any person, or persons, inclining to view said land, or lands adjoining thereto, may know the terms of sale before the vendue begins, which will be at ten o'clock said day. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, either by note, bill, bond, or book-debt, are desired to come and settle their respective accounts. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue, the 21st of this instant November, at the late dwelling-house of George Kastner, of the township of Whitpain, in the county of Philadelphia, about 15 miles from the city.

A PLANTATION, containing about 200 acres of land, with a good stone dwelling-house, barn and spring-house, and a never failing spring therein, about 22 acres of meadow, most of which may be well watered, two good bearing orchards, and a sufficient quantity of well timbered land. Another tract, situate in the same township, containing about 80 acres of good woodland, to be sold together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. One other small lot, situate in the township of Whitemarsh, containing one acre of ground, with a dwelling-house thereon, and a good spring. The three above described tracts of land are adjoining the Skippack road. There will also be sold at the same time, a quantity of good hay, oats in the straw, corn in the ground, a winnowing-mill, a weaver's loom and gears, houshold and kitchen furniture, and many other things. At which time and place the terms of sale will be made known, by GEORGE NICE, and JOHN EVANS, Executors.

☞ Any person inclining to view either of the said tracts of land before the day of sale, may apply to Philip Richardson, or Levi Trump, on and near the premises. §

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, within 7 miles of the city, a very lofty, healthy and beautiful situation; containing about thirty acres of good land, plenty of meadow and woodland, a very genteel stone house, 33 feet by 27, two stories high, 4 rooms on a floor, with fire-places in all but one, an entry through the house, two extraordinary garrets, and choice cellars under the whole. For further particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS.

THE TRUSTEES of the SOCIETY for promoting Learning amongst the Baptist Churches, are desired to meet, at the Baptist Meeting-House, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 13th Day of November next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, to consider of some Matters of Importance.

October 28, 1776. § WILLIAM BALL, Clerk.

THE Partnership of JOSIAH and ROBERT LOCKHART' of Lancaster, being dissolved the first day of August last; all persons indebted to them, are desired to settle and pay their accounts to JOSIAH LOCKHART, in Lancaster; and those who have any accounts against them, are requested to bring them in for payment. *October* 25, 1775. ‡

TEN POUNDS Reward.

BROKE into the house of the subscriber, living in Colerain township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 21st inst. some person or persons, and stole the following goods, viz. one good silver watch, maker's name *Richard Rock, Dublin*; a dark snuff coloured cloth coat, a brown and reddish-coloured mixed cloth jacket, both lined with high-coloured London brown shalloon; one pair of buckskin breeches, two pair of carved silver buckles, one pair round the other square; the square ones broke on the one side; one pair of light-coloured broad ribbed worsted stockings; one pair of buckskin gloves, lined with squirrel skins; one silver-washed snuff-box. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, with the goods, so that the owner may have his goods again, and the thieves secured in some goal, and brought to conviction, shall have the above reward; and for the thieves only, Five Pounds. It is strongly suspected, from several circumstances, that this burglary was committed by *William Fitzpatrick, Lawrence Hanna*, and *James Parker*; which three persons broke Lancaster goal on the night of the 19th instant; the two first mentioned committed some time ago for house breaking, the other as a deserter. For a description of these men, the public is referred to the advertisement published by the Lancaster goaler in this Gazette. It is hoped all honest inhabitants will be careful to intercept such villains, as they are very dangerous to the Commonwealth, if they come their way, and by so doing, the above reward shall be paid by

October 22, 1776. ‖ 7 *s* 6. JOSEPH MILLER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of the Goal at Lancaster, in the night of the 19th inst. the 3 following prisoners, viz. *William Fitzpatrick*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black curled hair, a slim man. *Lawrence Cain*, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark coloured hair, a slim fellow. *James Parker*, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, tied behind, a stout fellow, and belonged to the 7th or 26th regiments of prisoners, now stationed here. Whoever takes up said prisoners, and delivers them at the prison aforesaid, shall have the above reward, or *Twenty Shillings* for each, and reasonable charges, paid by PETER RIBLET, Goaler.

Lancaster, October 21, 1776. ‖ 7 *s* 6.

At the same time ran away, a servant woman, named *Mary Miller*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a stout lusty woman; had on, when she went away, a striped cotton petticoat, a calicoe short gown, with red stripes, flowered handkerchief, new cap, new shoes and stockings; talks English and German well. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her master may get her again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PETER RIBLET.

October 21, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed to be stolen, off the plantation of Benjamin Landes, 3 miles from Lancaster, in the night of the 18th instant, a sorrel MARE, 6 years old next spring, trots and paces, is branded B. L. has 3 white feet, and a bald face; one of her teeth is turned out a good deal, on account of the old ones. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Benjamin Landes, or secures her, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN WEAVER. ¶

October 27, 1776.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Middletown, Chester county, Four Young Cattle, one or more of them marked with a half crop in the far ear, and a slit in the near ear. Whoever secures the said cattle and gives intelligence, that the owner may have them again, shall be reasonably rewarded by WILLIAM PENNELL.

Said Pennell hath for sale a valuable plantation, in Fallowfield township, Chester county, containing about 200 acres, about 70 cleared, with some meadow, and a large quantity more may be made and watered. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may be further informed by applying to said Pennell, or to John Wall, living in Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia. ¶

Perth-Amboy, October 18, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Thomas Craig's company, of the Flying Camp, *David Smith*, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well built, was inlisted out of Captain M'Counky's company, of the 2d battalion, Bucks county, and supposed to be now in Makefield township. Likewise *Thomas Taylor*, inlisted out of same company and battalion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, this country born, about 20 years of age, supposed to be now in Buckingham township, Bucks county. Whoever takes up said deserters, and brings them to camp, shall be paid the above reward, or Eight Dollars for either of them, by ¶ THOMAS CRAIG, Captain.

Perth-Amboy, September 24, 1776.

DESERTED from Captain John Jamison's company, of Col. Hart's battalion, Haycock township, Bucks county, *George Stinor*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 30 years of age, of a swarthy complexion; had on, when he went away, an old hat, tow shirt and trowsers, and took with him a white great coat. Whoever fetches the said *George Stinor* to *Amboy*, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Captain JOHN JAMISON. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Whiteland, Chester county, some time in June last, two HEIFERS, one red, the other white and red. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. RICHARD RICHISON. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, situated on Doe-Run, in West Marlborough township, Chester county, adjoining lands of William Harlen, containing about 102 acres, aoout one third cleared, the rest well timbered; some meadow made, and 20 acres more may be made, and well watered, as the creek runs through said tract; there are likewise a good log-house and barn on said place. Any person inclining to purchase said place, may know the terms, by applying to JACOB CHANDLOR, or ELIZABETH RING, living near said tract. ¶

Just published, and to be sold by JAMES ADAMS, *at his Printing Office, in Wilmington,*

THE WILMINGTON and PENNSYLVANIA ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1777.---Amongst the contents of the Wilmington Almanack (besides the usual calculations) are the continuation of directions, shewing people what is in their own power, both with respect to the prevention and cure of diseases; An explanation of the devices on the continental bills of credit, with conjectures of their meaning; The way to know whether it will be a long winter; A song on the times; The batchelor's wish; A table shewing the value of any number of dollars from 1 to 10,000; &c. &c. &c.---Contents of the Pennsylvania Almanack (besides the usual calculations) viz. Continuation of Mr. Penn's advice to his children; Four extraordinary letters, which passed between Archbishop Tillotson and William Penn in the year 1686; Anecdote of Sir Robert Walpole, concerning American taxation; Verses addressed to Benjamin Franklin, Esq;---Pithy sayings; Tables of interest at 6 and 7 per cent. &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The above Almanacks are to be had of Mr. GEORGE REYNHOLD, Bookseller, near the Sign of the Conestogoe-Waggon, in Market street, Philadelphia. ¶

STRAYED, the 14th of October instant, a light GREY MARE, 14½ hands high, shod before, paces and trots, has a large spot on her near shoulder, has been chafed with the coylers, which causes the hair to appear darker than the natural cast. Whoever brings said mare to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, shall have Fifteen Shillings reward.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. JAMES MAXWELL's company of Maryland volunteers for the Flying Camp, the following men, viz. *David Morrison*, born in Ireland, 21 years of age, fair sandy hair, grey eyes, pock marked, 5 feet 7½ inches high, with light blue coat and Scotch flannel jacket. *John Neilson*, American born, 22 years of age, brown hair, smooth face, grey eyes, 5 feet 5¾ inches high, with cat-skin hunting-cap, a hunting-shirt and brown coloured coat, other clothes unknown. *William Craig*, American born, 21 years of age, fresh complexion, brown hair, brown eyes, smooth face, 5 feet 11 inches high, with hunting shirt, other clothes unknown. It is supposed they have gone aboard of one of the privateers or armed vessels in Delaware. Whoever takes up and secures said deserters, or delivers them to their company, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for each, and reasonable charges, paid by ‡ JAMES MAXWELL, Captain.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in West Nantmill township, Chester county, on Thursday, the 24th day of October inst. an indented Irish servant lad, named Michael M Garmen, about 15 or 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, much marked with the small-pox, red short hair; had on and took with him, a short white coat, an old beaver hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall be intitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by ANDREW BARR. †

Philadelphia, October 30, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Campington, near this city, two horses; the one is a Strawberry roan, between 14 and 15 hands high, three years old next spring, and has a lock on one of his fore feet. The other is a sorrel, has a bald face, between 14 and 15 hands high, 17 or 18 years old. Whoever takes up the said horses, and the thief, if stolen, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for each horse, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN KNIDER. ¶

October 29, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 27th instant, from the subscriber, in New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, a Dutch servant man, named *Philip Jung*, born in the Palatinate, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has sandy hair, stoops in his walk; had on, when he went away, a long coat and jacket of white cloth, a pair of drilling breeches, new tow shirt, a felt hat, much worn, old shoes, with metal buckles, blue stockings, a brown silk handkerchief; he is a great tobacco chewer. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to his master, or secures him so that he may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PHILIP HAHN. ¶

Germantown, October 28, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away the 16th of this instant, from the subscriber, a servant man, named *Jacob Whitehead*, born in England, a Carver by trade, and has for these two years past worked at that in the Coach-making way; had on a brown coat, with white metal buttons, made in the fashion of a uniform, buckskin breeches, new black-grain neats-leather pumps, white thread stockings; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, squint eyed, very near sighted, much given to strong drink, struts much in his walk, and a great bragger. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by ‡ JOHN BRINGHURST.

West New-Jersey, October 20, 1776.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Lieut. Colonel Rawling's battalion of Rifle-men, of Capt. William Brady's company from Virginia, from the camp, Fort Lee, (formerly Fort Constitution) the following persons, viz.

Jeremiah Thomas, *an American born, about 6 feet high, about 40 years of age, short curled hair; had on an old white coat and trowsers, old shoes, and an old hat.*

Benjamin James, *an American born, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 25 years of age; had on a hunting shirt and trowsers, old shoes, and an old hat. His hair short and black.*

Alexander Miller, *about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 22 years of age, sandy coloured hair; had on a light cloth coat, jacket and breeches, and linen leggings.*

John Baldwin, *an Englishman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 27 years of age; had on a hunting shirt and trowsers, old shoes, and an old hat.*

John Cassedy, *about 5 feet eight inches high, about 22 years of age, short hair; had on a snuff-coloured coat, dirty trowsers, a pair of old shoes, and an old hat.*

William Wallace, *about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 30 years of age, red hair tied behind; had on a hunting shirt, linen breeches and leggings, a pair of old shoes, and old hat. Whoever secures the above deserters shall receive the above reward, and SIX DOLLARS for each or either of them, paid by*

WILLIAM PILE, 1st. Lieut. ¶

Philadelphia, October 30, 1776.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Mr. JOHN NEVEU, Merchant, at Cape-François, about 12 months ago, and supposed to be in this State, a Mulattoe man, named *Charles*, alias *Mazaline*, aged about 22 years, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a cast in his eyes, a scar in his forehead, wants one of his upper teeth, and has an old cicatrice on the end of the middle finger of his right hand, his feet large and clumsey, marked NEVEU. TON. he can read and write well, and probably will endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever apprehends said slave, or will give information of him, so that he may be had, to PAUL FOOKS, Notary Public and Interpreter of the French and Spanish languages, or to the PRINTERS hereof, shall be entitled to the above reward. ¶ PAUL FOOKS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.